

The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Aspinwall under date of March 22, gives the following particulars:

"It appears that the Nicaraguan government has been looking out for filibusters on the Pacific side, for some time past. It is now stated on the coast to be the port of arrival of any suspicious vessel. The 20th of February was the time fixed for the arrival of the invaders, and on the night of the 19th three of the largest bridges on the transit road, from the lake to San Juan del Sur, were burned down. These bridges, from fifteen to twenty in number, had all been lately built and repaired, and one of the three burned is said to have cost \$1,000."

"On the afternoon of the 2d of March the United States sloop-of-war Decatur appeared off San Juan del

Sur, and sent her boats on shore for water. The sleepless spies were on the alert; and taking the Decatur for a filibuster craft, and the water boats to be filled with armed invaders, the greasers fled to the bushes, thence to the President, and reported the company already invading the city. The President, however, and the President's Council, were not so easily deceived. The city was swelled with patriotism, and men almost without number, with the hope of encountering the enemy. Martial law was declared. The war trumpet sounded, forces were called out, and the President, having placed the chair of State in other keeping, put himself at the head of the army. All the pomp and parade of glorious war was going on in a style to be seen and appreciated only in Nicaragua, and some came to San Juan to see the American men-of-war.

On the 11th march on order of the commander, by an official at Fort San Carlos, dated the 10th, was served on Capt. Holton, of the lake boat Cass-Yrisari, then lying at the head of Toro Rapids, to place the steam launch at the gun position at Fort San Carlos twenty-seven miles distant. "In a hour you are to make a reply; and if at its expiration be refused to comply with the order, himself and men were to be regarded as 'suspicious to the peace of the republic.'"

"The order was served on Holton by an officer of the Nicaraguan army, accompanied by armed soldiers.—Upon his protesting against such proceedings and refusing to comply with the order, he was taken to the forcible possession of the Cass-Yrisari, and carried her to Fort San Carlos. Holton attempted, and asked permission to leave the boat, but was forcibly detained un-

til the 15th, when, at the interposition of Mr. Bills and Mr. Schlesinger, the agents of the company, he was set at liberty.

On the 12th a similar order was served on Captain Carman and Catharine Maria, lying at Castillo Rapido, from the commander of Fort Castillo. He declined complying, and the Catharine Maria was seized by the Nicaraguan officials. Carman hauled down the American flag in token of a compulsory surrender. The commandante then sent to the fort, got the Nicaraguan flag and hoisted it on the Catharine Maria.

In attempting to take her for Toro Carlos she was run on a rock at Toro Rapids, where she now lies high and dry.

"So ends the Joe White Company.
"I view of all this, Nicaragua has thrown open the

transit free to the world. Read the following :
 " The Senate and Chamber of the republic of Nicaragua decree :
 " Art. 1. The transit route over the Isthmus of Nicaragua, free to all nations, consequently there is not recognized or permitted over it a monopoly in favor of any person or company.
 " Art. 2. The disembarkation and transportation of troops, arms, and munitions of war cannot be permitted except in accordance with a treaty stipulation to that effect with the republic.
 " Art. 3. The government will regulate the manner of making the transit, protective, consulting the security and convenience of the republic.
 " Art. 4. The government will also take upon itself the imposition of a charge for transportation, moderate

"Art. 5. This decree shall not be construed in any manner so as to be an obstacle to the opening of the interoceanic maritime canal.

"The Chamber of Deputies, in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, February 26, 1859."

"You will see the officials put the seizure of the boats on the ground of an anticipated invasion, and the fear of their falling into the hands of the invaders. On the other hand, the American agents say that it is a gross invasion of their rights, and seizure of the company's boats and property to prevent the opening of the transit route between the United States and French influence."

The Washington Union adds:

The forts of Castillo and San Carlos are to be given up to M. Bely and his men for their headquarters.

Three treaties negotiated by Sir Gore Ouseley have been ratified. The workshops and houses on Punta Arenas belonging to the Accessory Trading Company, have been swept away by the sea. According to the Panama Star, it was the intention of the American government to take possession of the American Colonies, which had been abandoned to M. Bely. The same paper reports all the southern part of Chili in the hands of the government without fighting, and the general opinion was that in a month the country would be as quiet as ever.

Further Details of the Foreign News
Per Steamers Perals.

The steamer *Perla* arrived at New York on the 30th ult., with Liverpool advices to the 19th.

The steamer City of Manchester arrived out on the 19th.

17th, and were sent to the front on the 18th. The first of the reinforcements during the week had been very warlike, but reassuring rumors were circulated on the 18th, causing a considerable rise in consols and a slight advance at Paris.

ENGLAND.—The Parliamentary proceedings have been unimportant, all parties waiting the great reform struggle on the 11th inst.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company are still considering the offer of a loan of a conditional guarantee. One of the conditions is the surrender of the fifty years' monopoly for landing cables at Newfoundland. Another company is said to be preparing to carry out the great project without government aid.

A meeting of forty conservative members of Parliament had sent a deputation to Lord Derby requesting

the withdrawal of the reform bill. His reported reply to the Daily News to the effect that he would not be admitted his inability to grapple with reform he virtually surrendered his position.

The London Times says the leading submarine cable makers are willing to contract for the successful submergence of the Atlantic cable, taking all the risk themselves.

The Neapolitan elites continued to attract sympathy, and their subscriptions were being made to the fund for their benefit. One of the number who went to Bristol in advance, met with a perfect oration. His carriage was drawn through the streets by the populace amidst great cheering.

FROM THE CONTINENT.—Continental advisers generally have been very warlike. The Monitor's second

ARCADE had an unfavorable effect on the Lyons railway. Lord Cowley had returned to Paris, and had an interview with the Emperor. Nothing definite had transpired in regard to his mission to Vienna.

The ominous silence respecting Lord Cowley's mission had tended to increase the apprehension of war. A rumor was current that the Lyons railway had received orders to keep in readiness for the transportation of 75,000 men.

ANCIENT COINS.—Three interesting copper coins have been recently submitted to our inspection, all of them old, and one of a high antiquity. The first and oldest is a coin of Marcus Agrippa, a distinguished Roman General under Augustus Cæsar, and, by marriage, his nephew. On the obverse is the inscription "COS III,"

indicating the date of the coin, 27 years before Christ, when Agrippa was made third consul, and married Julia, the daughter of Augustus, and the Emperor's two letters "S. C." implying "by consent of the Senate." The coin next in point of age is one of Heracles I, and of his son, Emperor of the Eastern Empire. It is inscribed with "COMN.", meaning Constantinople, of which Heracles became master in 610, after Christ, and "Anno IIII," meaning no doubt in the fourth year of his power, or 614 after Christ, the same year that the Mohammedans first entered Jerusalem, and two years after Mohammed published the Koran. The third, and latest in date of these relics of a far gone past is a coin of Romanus, the Second of the Eastern Empire, in whose year after Christ between 959, when Romanus ascended the throne, and 963, when he was succeeded by

Niæphorus.—National Intelligencer.

